

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1835.

NUMBER 51

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all arrearages paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

Mr. Everett's Address at Lexington.

We are glad to see before our readers a portion of this Address, in which the circumstances of the Battle at Lexington are related.

On Saturday, the 15th of April, the provincial Congress, then in session at Concord, adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May. It is probable that the intelligence of this event had not reached General Gage in Boston; when, on the same day, he commenced his arrangements for the projected expedition. The grenadiers and light infantry were relieved from their several stations in Boston, and concentrated on the common, under pretence of learning a new military exercise. At midnight following, the boats of the transport ships, which had been previously repaired, were launched and moored under the sterns of the men of war in the harbor. Dr. Warren, on his way home from the Congress on Saturday had expressed to the family of Mr. Clark, his firm persuasion, that the moment was at hand when blood would flow. He justly regarded the military movements of the following night, as a confirmation of this opinion, and despatched Colonel Paul Revere the next day, to this place, to bring the intelligence to Messrs. Hancock and Adams. They naturally inferred from the magnitude of the preparations, that their own seizure could not be the sole object, and advised the committee of safety, then sitting at West Cambridge, to order the distribution in the neighboring towns of the stores collected at Concord. Colonel Paul Revere, on his return to town on Saturday, concerted with his friends in Charlestown that two lights should be shown from the steeple of the North Church if the British troops should cross in boats to Cambridge, and one if they should march out over Boston neck.

Wednesday the 19th, was fixed upon as the eventful day. Ten or twelve British officers were sent out the day before on horseback, who dined at Cambridge; and at nightfall scattered themselves on the roads to Concord, to prevent the communication of intelligence from the town. Every information of this fact was brought to this place, by Solomon Brown* of Lexington, who returned late from Boston market, on the afternoon of the 18th, and passed them, as they sometimes rode forward or fell back on the road. A despatch to the same effect, was also sent by Mr. Gerry, of the committee of safety, at West Cambridge, to Mr. Hancock, whose answer, still preserved, evinces the calmness and self-possession, which he maintained at the approaching crisis. In consequence of this information, a guard of eight men, under the late Colonel Monroe, then a sergeant in the Lexington company, was marched in the course of the evening to Mr. Clark's house, for the protection of Messrs. Adams and Hancock. At the same time, Messrs. Sanderson, Loring,† and Brown were sent up towards Concord, to watch the movement of the officers. They came upon them unawares in Lincoln, and fell into their hands. About midnight, Colonel Paul Revere, who had left Boston, by direction of Dr. Warren, as soon as the movement of the troops was discovered, and had passed by the way of Charlestown, (where he narrowly escaped two British officers,) through Medford, and West Cambridge, giving the alarm at every house on the way,—arrived at Mr. Clark's with dispatches from Dr. Warren, for Hancock and Adams. Passing on towards Concord, Revere also fell into the hands of the British officers in Lincoln, but till he had an opportunity of communicating his errand to young Dr. Prescott of Concord, who he overtook on the road. At the moment Revere was arrested by the officers, Prescott succeeded in forcing his way through them, and thus carried the alarm to Concord. The intelligence sent by Dr. Warren to Messrs. Hancock and Adams, purported that a large body of the King's troops, (supposed to be a brigade of 1200 or 1500 men,) had embarked in boats from Boston.

After the detention of an hour or two in Lincoln, the British officers were informed by Col. Revere, of all the measures he had taken to alarm the country; and deemed it expedient for their own safety to hasten back towards Boston. On their way towards Lexington, they put many questions to their prisoners as to the place where Messrs. Adams and Hancock were residing. As they approached Lexington, the alarm bell was ringing and a volley was fired by some of the militia, then assembling on the green. Upon this they hastened their flight, and just as they entered the village their prisoners

escaped from them. Colonel Revere repaired to the house of Mr. Clark, and the general apprehension relative to his distinguished guests, having been confirmed by the interrogatories of the British officers, Messrs. Hancock and Adams were persuaded with great difficulty to withdraw from the immediate vicinity of the road. On the return of Colonel Revere to the centre of the village, he met Captain Thaddeus Bowman coming up the road, in full gallop, with the news that the British troops were at hand. It was at this time, between four and five o'clock in the morning, that three messengers had been sent down the road, to ascertain the approach of the British army. The two first brought tidings, and the troops were not discovered by the third, Capt. Bowman, till they were far in motion about seven hours before, on Boston Common. They crossed in boats, near the spot where the Court House now stands in F. Cambridge; and there took up their march, from eight hundred to one thousand strong, grenadiers, light infantry and marines. They crossed the marshes, inclining to their right, and came into Charlestown and West Cambridge road, near the foot of Prospect hill. It was a fine moonlight chilly night. No hostile movement was made by them till they reached West Cambridge. The committee of safety had been in session in that place at Wetherbee's tavern; and three of its distinguished members, Vice President Gerry, Colonel Lee, and Colonel Orne, had taken up their lodging for the night, at the same house. The village having been alarmed by Colonel Revere, was on the alert at the approach of the army; and Messrs. Gerry, Lee and Orne, had risen from their beds and gone to the windows, to contemplate the strange spectacle. As the troops came up, on a line with the house, a sergeant's guard was detached to search it; and the members of the committee had but a moment to escape by flight into the adjacent fields.

It was now perceived by Col. Smith, who commanded the British detachment, that the country on all sides was in a state of alarm. The news had spread, in every direction, both by the way of Charlestown and Roxbury. The lights in the North Church steeple had given the signal, and the troops had fairly embarked. It was propagated by the alarm bell, from village to village; volleys from the minute men were heard in every direction; and as fast as light and sound could travel, the news ran through Massachusetts, I might say through N. England; and every man as he heard it sprang to his arms. As a measure of precaution under these circumstances, Colonel Smith detached six companies of light infantry and marines, to move forward under Major Pitcairne and take possession of the bridges at Concord, in order to cut off the communication with the interior of the country. At the same time also, he sent back to General Gage and asked a reinforcement, a piece of forethought which saved all that was saved of the fortunes of the day. Being the officers already mentioned were hastening down the road, and falling in with Major Pitcairne, informed him, that five hundred men were assembled on Lexington field to resist the troops. In consequence of this exaggerated account, the advance party was halted, to give time for the grenadiers to come up.

And thus, fellow citizens, having glanced at all the other movements of this memorable night, we are prepared to contemplate that, which gives interest to them all. The companies assembled on this spot, and which had been swelled by the British officers to five hundred consisted in reality of sixty or seventy of the militia of Lexington. On the receipt of the information of the excursion of the officers and the movement of the troops, a guard had been sent as we have seen, at the house of Mr. Clark, the evening before. After the receipt of the information brought by Revere, the alarm bell was rung; and a summons sent round to the militia of the place to assemble on the green. This was done by the direction of the commander of the company, Capt. John Parker, an officer of approved firmness and courage. He had probably served in the French war, and gave many proofs, on this trying occasion, of a most intrepid spirit. About two o'clock in the morning, the drum beat to arms, the roll was called, and about one hundred and thirty answered to their names;—some of them, alas,—whose ashes now gathered in that depository, invoke the mournful hours of this day,—for the last time on earth. Messengers were sent down the road to bring intelligence of the troops, and the men were ordered to load with powder and ball. One of the messengers soon returned with the report, that there were no troops to be seen. In consequence of this information, as the night was chilly, in order to spare the men, already harassed by the repeated alarms which had been given, and to relieve the anxiety of their families, the militia were dismissed; but ordered to await the return of the other express, sent down to gain a knowledge of the movements of the enemy, and directed to be in readiness, at the beat of the drum. About half the men sought refuge from the chill of the night, in the public house still standing on the edge of the green; the residue retired to their homes in the neighborhood. One of the messengers

was made prisoner by the British, who took effectual precautions to arrest every person on the road. Benjamin Wellington hastened to the centre of the village, was intercepted by the advanced party, and was the first person seized by the enemy in arms, in the revolutionary war. In consequence of these precautions, the troops remained undiscovered till within a mile and a half of this place, and when there was scarce time for the last messenger, Capt. Thaddeus Bowman, to return with the tidings of their certain approach.

Anew, the alarm, is now given:—the bell rings,—guns are fired in haste on the green,—the drum beats to arms. The militia, within reach of the sound, hasten to obey the call, sixty or seventy in number, are drawn up in order, a very short distance in the rear of the spot on which we now stand. The British troops, hearing the American drum, regard it as a challenge, and are halted at the distance of one hundred and sixty rods, to load their guns. At the sight of this preparation, a few of the militia, on the two extremities of the line, naturally feeling the madness of resisting a force out numbering their own, ten to one, and supposed to be near twice as large as it was, showed a disposition to retreat. Capt. Parker ordered them to stand their ground, threatening death to any man who should fly,—but directed them not to fire, unless first fired upon. The commanders of the British forces advanced some rods in front of their troops. With mingled threats and oaths, they bid the Americans lay down their arms and disperse, and call to their own troops, now rushing furiously on,—the light infantry on the right of the church, in which we are now assembled, and the grenadiers on the left,—to fire. The order not being followed with instant obedience, is renewed with oaths and imprecations,—the officers discharge their pistols,—and the foremost platoon fires over the heads of the Americans. No one falls, and John Munroe standing next to a kinsman of the same family name, that they were firing nothing but powder. Another general volley, aimed with fatal precision, succeeds. Ebenezer Munroe replied to the remark just made that something more than powder was then fired, as he was shot himself in the arm. At the same moment several dropped around them killed and wounded. Capt. Parker now felt the necessity of directing his men to disperse; but it was not till several had returned the British fire, and some of them more than once, that this handful of brave men were driven from the field.

Of this gallant little company, seven were killed and ten wounded, a quarter part at least of the number drawn up, and a most signal proof of the firmness with which they stood the British fire.

From the Free Press, &c. Advertiser.

Look out Girls—Mind how you Promise.

A very uncommon case of breach of marriage promise has recently been tried in N. Y. The action was brought by a man named Geo. G. Barnard, a printer of New York against a Mr. Gaul and his wife, formerly Mary H. Powers, for a breach of marriage contract on the part of the wife. It seems that an acquaintance and correspondence had been kept up between the parties on mere terms of friendship for two or more years when Barnard made a proposition of marriage which Miss Powers at first rejected, but her heart soon relented and she immediately despatched a second letter assenting to his proposition, and begging his pardon for her first letter. He excused the refusal and the engagement became mutual. Things went on for about five months very smoothly—he writing very cool, business-like letters and seldom visiting her, and she writing love by the wholesale till at last—alas for the fickleness of love—a merchant in her neighborhood discovered her beauty and immediately offered her his hand. Then came the test—the self-examination—weighing of affection—the balancing of circumstances between the poor printer and the rich merchant, the result of which was that she did not love "Dear George" so extravagantly after all. So out she came bolt, which a letter telling him if he was any man at all he would give her a full discharge from all obligations to him and send back her letters—for she had found a fellow that she liked better. He, though a little surprised at this unexpected change from love to coldness, exhibited all the coolness of a philosopher, and requested her to give her reasons for this new freak, at the same time intimating that this had cost him a good deal of time and trouble to court her, and as he held that a trade was a trade, and as by this engagement he had lost other good chances, she must either fulfil her part of the contract or pay the damages. Being thus disappointed in getting released from her engagement, she finally resolved to marry Mr. Gaul, not-withstanding she was duly warned in would be likely to prove a Gauling affair. Barnard immediately commenced a suit for damages, which he laid at ten thousand, and a very long trial in which the whole correspondence was produced, and every exertion was made by the defendants' counsel, and even by the judge in his charge to make the jury believe that the coldness and inattention of Barnard was a sufficient cause for her giving him the mitten, the jury brought in a

sealed verdict of one thousand dollars for the plaintiff.

This trial cannot fail to prove instructive and highly interesting to old disappointed bachelors, and young coquetish maidens who are in the habit of decoying the unsuspecting among the lords of creation into the meshes of their nets, by fair promises, bewitching smiles, and honeyed accents, and on discovering that some more comely person, (meaning always one that has more wealth,) may be secured, the first unfortunate lover is cast off upon the cold, unfeeling world, broken hearted perhaps, with as little regret as a set of unfashionable false curls, or a broken *** is thrown aside. We have long been of the opinion that this breach of promise law has had only one side to it. Nothing is being made to face up to the tune of a thousand or so, for refusing to fulfil the promise which is implied by jumping over a broomstick once, and made certain by walking out twice with some damsel who finds that her only chance of escaping the dreary waste of a single life, and at the same time to see wandering about in utter hopelessness, hordes of old cheerless, wo-begone, heart-broken, spindle-shanked bachelors who have been beguiled in the days of their youthful ardor, and exchanged their hearts for the promise of some delicate hand, which has afterwards been wantonly, and for them most cruelly bestowed upon another, and that too with the utmost impunity on the part of the fair donor. We fancy that we now see in the court house where the late trial took place, a long back seat filled with these melancholy beings, who with laggard visages and bones well nigh peeping through their skins, sit watching the proceedings before them with the most intense interest, and ever and anon a sigh escaping from the lowest depths of their hollow stomachs not unlike the croaking of a half starved frog just warmed into life by the soft sunshine of spring—while nearly opposite sit another row of blooming damsels, decked in all the gaiety of the butterfly, uttering, smirking and priming—now casting a scornful glance at the aforementioned hollow-eyed beings—now gazing with some young candidate for the honors of the green bag, or some lopsided, knight of the yard stick, tape, and buckram, who chanced to be lounging about the benches, but by no means careless observers of the proceedings of the men of law before them. The judge charges the jury dead against the masculine plaintiff—man additional smiles light up the blooming countenances of the fair spectators, and darker and thicker gloom settles on the smitten visages of the wo-worn bachelors—a faint groan escapes as with a shudder they sink back in their seats, and thrust a fig of tobacco between their toothless jaws to prevent their very hearts from falling into their heartless chests—the jury retire—they deliberate—they consult "the law and the evidence,"—they bring to mind the waste and despair that this Punic faith on the part of the females is making, as manifested in the meagre forms that day manifested—their decision is made and sealed up—with sober and determined looks they enter the court and hand the sealed verdict to the clerk who breaks the seal—the females, with their veils thrown back, their bosoms heaving with delight at the prospect of a glorious triumph, rubbing their little hands in the very ecstasy of bliss are standing on tip-toe, impatient for the clerk to begin, while opposite stand that disconsolate row of fleshless mortals, with their bodies inclined forward like cranes watching for fish beside a pond, and their necks stretched out of their cravats like turtles out of their shells—their mouths wide open out of which their tongues dropped well lubricated with tobacco juice, and their eyes standing out not unlike two peeled onions stuck to the head of an old fashioned kitchen broomstick. The clerk in a slow solemn voice reads—verdict—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the plaintiff to either with his costs!" Quicker than thought the scene changes—the bustling and rosy cheeks of the laughing damsels assume an ashy paleness, their heads drop upon their bosoms, their veils are drawn closely over their faces and as they glide out of the house sink wildly "we're lost! we're lost!"—"No, no," cry the heretofore forlorn group, with one voice, the skin slightly moving over the bones of their faces as an apology for a smile, at the same time gathering up their long link arms and clapping their bony hands,—“no, we've got you NOW!"

From the Portland Advertiser.

WORCESTER, July, 1835.

Messrs. Edwards,--Having requested me to give you a description of the Worcester Rail Road, in compliance with your wish, I give you such information as the limited time the road has been opened will allow me to collect. The road was opened on the 4th of this month. It has a single iron track, laid upon cross sticks of chestnut, oak, &c. laid upon rubble, but is graded in most places for two. The route was not a favorable one for the construction of a rail road, and consequently there are many curves in it, and some considerable ascents. Those curves are a great disadvantage, as they very much impede the travelling—the lateral friction being increased upon a curve, and also

the danger of being thrown from the track.—

The road is 44 miles in length, and the usual passage is performed in 2 1-2 or 3 hours, including stoppages. It passes through Brighton, Newton, Needham, Natick, Framingham, Hopkinton, Westboro, and Grafton, to Worcester. The cars having to stop at these several towns, tends to prolong the time of the passage, though a few years since, 14 miles an hour would have been considered rapid travelling. The cars now pass each way three times a day, and their rate of travelling is so well calculated as to cause but very little delay at the meeting place in Framingham. Although the road has been opened the whole route but a few days, its advantages already begin to be felt and appreciated. New houses and buildings are being erected at the stopping places—forming in each the nucleus of a future village,—and all along the route the value of real estate is enhanced. The morning cars that start hence at 6 o'clock can take the produce of the farmer living twenty or forty miles distant, at less trouble and expense than one living within ten miles of the city can take his produce to market by the ordinary mode of conveyance. Real estate is also increasing in value here, and new buildings are going up in every quarter. The residence of Ex Gov. Lincoln, which is near the depot, has been sold for \$17,000. It contains about one acre of land, and the house is being enlarged into a spacious and elegant hotel, although there are now many other good hotels in the town. The price charged for passengers from Boston to Worcester on the Rail Road is \$1.50—formerly by the stages, \$2. For merchandise, one shilling per hundred is charged;—by the Baggage Wagons from 25 to 40 cents per hundred was charged, varying as to the description of merchandise. Though the present rate are rather high for rail road transportation, and will probably be reduced, yet how great is the saving to the trader and the farmer! So great are the advantages gained, that already one of the principal dealers here has offered to lay a side track from the road to his own storehouse, and unload his goods himself, for this permission. In fact, so great and so numerous are the advantages of rail roads, that it only requires one to witness their beneficial effects whenever they are constructed, to become convinced of their utility, and the advantages which they possess over all other means of transportation. A person in business here informed me that he left Worcester one day in the 12 o'clock car—arrived at Boston—had 1 hour 1-4 in which to transact his business—that he returned by the 4 o'clock car, and arrived here at 7 o'clock in the evening—thus travelling 88 miles in 5 3-4 hours;—and what was of great advantage, bringing home with him the goods he had purchased—whereas it formerly required one day to go to Boston,—a second day was consumed there, and a third employed in returning; and the goods there purchased were two days on the road, ere they reached the place of their destination.

Franklin has well said that "time is money";—and if it be so to any body, it is to the business man. In truth, in every point of view, rail roads are beneficial. Not only are they so in regard to business and intercommunication, but even in a national point,—for they are in fact iron bands, that will bind our Union more closely than ever. For sectional prejudices will be dissipated by a free communication between distant people.

I observe that the objection is made with you that snow will obstruct the progress of the cars in our northern section,—and so it will to some extent; But I consider the obstruction as being of so short duration, as not to form a serious objection, even in our northern climate.—The President of this Road, at the late Rail Road Convention held in this town, stated that the objection was not of great magnitude, as it had been tested during the last winter,—which we all know, was a severe one,—on that part of the road which was then opened. The expense of clearing the road was indeed something, but then it could be cleared without great delay. There are two deep cuts on this route which must have been very expensive, being through hard ledges.—One of them is from 35 to 40 feet deep, and 1500 feet in length. As we passed rattling out of one of these cuts, we came near killing a drunken workman upon the road. Becoming intoxicated, though a laborer on the road, he had the fool-hardiness to lay himself down upon the track, pilloving his head upon the very rail where the train passed. The engineer perceiving him lying there, instantly checked his speed; but so great is the impetus, that it requires some distance to be passed, before the train can be completely stopped. The fireman saw that the train would crush the poor wretch, and jumped at some risk from the engine to save him. He had only sufficient time to snatch the man from the track, before the cars passed the spot where he lay, grazing him. So near were they, that he would otherwise have been in an instant crushed, and thus have added one more victim to the long catalogue of suicidal inebricates.

Some of the passenger cars on this road are very elegant, and will hold from twenty to thirty persons. I think those lately built at Cambridge near Boston, are far preferable to

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any that I have seen upon the American roads. They are not only elegant, but so simple in their construction, as to be less liable to derangement than others which have complicated work about them. The motion of the cars upon the road is so easy that I saw a little child walking from seat to seat, as if in a parlor.

In my next letter, I will give you a brief description of the place from which I am writing.

H. T.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 4, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE U. S. COURT.

By the death of Judge Marshall, a vacancy has occurred on the bench of the Supreme Court, of the United States. It is a question of no small importance to the people of this country to know by whom shall that vacancy be filled. We are not sure that it is not of equal importance when viewed in all its bearings, and in reference to its influence, possible and probable, upon the future destinies of the country, with that of the next Presidency. An Adams in the Presidential chair could do but little harm while the people were uncorrupted. The time of the Presidential office is too brief—the acts of the incumbent are too carefully scrutinized—his opponents are too vigilant and active to permit dangerous precedents to take deep root and become deeply established as to make their eradication dangerous. The encroachments of the Executive are watched with a jealous eye—they are resisted at the threshold, even its purest actions are subjected to the severe ordeal of public scrutiny. Even the suspicion of wrong will arouse them to the attack. But with the judiciary it is not so. Its encroachments, if it makes any, are slow and gradual. The tenure of its office binds its servants for life, and the maxim that it is the duty of a good judge to extend his jurisdiction is never forgotten or neglected. It is folly to talk of any department of government being placed beyond the reach of temptation, or the excitement of ambition. Men who put on the judicial robe do not at the same time divest themselves of human feelings and frailties. Placed as they are, above the reach of the people, and almost of the laws, they are the only set of men in this country to whom despotic power is entrusted. They deserve much credit for having abused it so little. Had their oppression gone as far as a little more sharply, we should, ere this, have provided against the possibility of future abuse. They are not compelled to hazard anything by rashness. The tenure of their office affords them ample time to mature their plans and their conclusions upon the other branches of the government and the rights of the people, as so guarded as to be almost imperceptible. They never yield anything, and the decision of to-day becomes the precedent of tomorrow and the law of the day following. But this was not the object we had in view in commencing this article, and we may here add that we have no disposition to censure the Judiciary, but our complaints are directed against the tenure by which they hold their office, which we deem to be anti-republican, and unworthy of a people who profess to govern themselves.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Marshall is a matter of the utmost importance. We have been somewhat amused with the speculations of our opponents on this subject. We deem it a fortunate thing for the country, that this vacancy has occurred under an administration that will be likely to consult the wishes of the people in the appointment of a successor to the late incumbent. We agree most fully with our opponents that this station should not be filled by any more partisan or political demagogue. Some time since the name of Mr. Benton was mentioned as a candidate for this office, and immediately the federal papers from one end of the country to the other were filled with denunciations of him. It was soon ascertained that he neither was nor wished to be a candidate for the office. And what were the objections urged against him? Why he was a party man. Mr. Tany has since been named as the probable successor of Marshall, and the intimation is received by the federalists with hootings and execrations. What are the objections against him? Does he not possess the requisite learning and talents for the office? Can his character or qualifications be impeached? No, but he is a party man. In short this is the objection urged against any man who is or is suspected to be friendly to the present administration—he is a party man and therefore unfit. The enquiry naturally arises, where shall we find a suitable man to whom this objection does not apply. The federalists answer, take Mr. Webster, or John Q. Adams, or any one of that class of politicians. Thus telling us that by a party man, they mean a democrat, and that partisanship can be readily forgiven when the man is on their side. This should teach us to despise the clamor of politicians so unprincipled, and to erect a barrier against their usurpations, by placing on the bench a man who will be content with the power conferred by the constitution, without seeking to enlarge it by construction or usurpation.

A dinner has been given in Kentucky to Mr. Poindexter by the party who claim for themselves all the religion and morality, at which Mr. Clay was present and addressed the company. He alluded to the approaching presidential election, and urged as a sufficient objection to Van Buren and Johnson that they were approved of by the President, and present administration, forgetting perhaps, the speech which he made the summer after he was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Adams, in which he seemed to think he was placed in a line of safe precedents from holding an office under the then President. The objection here urged by Mr. Clay is not a new one. It has formed the theme for newspaper declamation for our opponents, for months past. To what does it amount? Simply to this. Mr. Van Buren is supported by the same party that supported Gen. Jackson. To the enemies of Gen. Jackson—to the opponents of the present administration this may be an objection, but to the democratic party who elected him to office, and have sustained his measures and approved of his principles, it surely cannot be. To Mr. Clay it may be a valid objection to Mr. Van Buren, that he is sustained by the same men that have sustained President Jackson. To the people of our country generally, and to the democratic party in particular, who have witnessed the success of the present administration—the prosperity of the country—the defeat of nullification and the Bank—the triumph of the people over the advocates of corruption, this can be no objection. It was not to be supposed that any man who might be nominated by the democratic party, would be pleasing to Mr. Clay or his party. He will hardly be expected, from his known temper and disposition, to forgive the man

whom the people have raised to honor, in spite of his vain attempts to crush or degrade him.

THE SEASON. The rainy and dull weather of last week was a great hindrance to the farmers in getting their hay. The rains and warm weather during the last month have produced such a favorable change, that it is generally considered that there will be a fair crop of hay. Grain promises well. Corn, where it escaped the worms, looks well, and the prospect is favorable for a good harvest. There is a great abundance of fruit of all kinds that are cultivated in this part of the country. On the whole the prospect is highly favorable to the farmer.

Biographical sketch of Col. R. M. JOHNSON, published in Niles's Register, January, 1814.

(See vol. 7, page 25.)

In the progress of the present war, the brilliant exploits of the naval heroes of independent America, have claimed for them a distinguished and merited notice. Those of them, who, converted with glory, have descended to the tomb, and those who live to receive the applause and honor of their country, have employed alike the pen of their biographer, the eloquence of the orator, and the genius of the poet. It is the glory of our nation, that instances of rival merit are not wanting in the military service. All the virtues which constitute the hero and the patriot, have been there displayed with conspicuous lustre.

Why literary notice has not been extended to the latter in an equal degree, we shall not now inquire; not however because we think the reason of difficult discovery. While a Pike, a Covington, and a Backus, whose honors bloom around their sepulchre, and a Shelby, a Desha, a Pierce, Croghan, and a host of compeers, who have to receive the grateful plaudits of their country, put in their strong claims for notice, our present object is to render an act of justice to a citizen, whom his country may well consider as eminent in the camp and in the cabinet. That citizen is Colonel Johnson of Kentucky.

Col. Johnson's father was one of the earliest settlers of that respectable State, who with no other resources than a daring spirit and an independent mind, associated with a band of heroes to cultivate a luxuriant wilderness, and conquer its ferocious and hostile inhabitants. Col. Johnson was among the first born white natives of this favored and fertile region. His infancy was rocked in the cradle of alarm and the extremest danger, and his breast had learned to glow with the fire of heroism, ere yet his years had ranked him a man, and nothing but opportunity was wanting to demonstrate his devotion to his country. The father having to struggle with narrow means to rear and educate a numerous family, could form no other prospect for his son than that of fitting him to win his way by toilsome and persevering industry. At the green age of 16 Col. Johnson's active and aspiring mind began to form other schemes more suited to give it scope and usefulness. He now parted with his father, almost against his will, entirely against his wishes, and by alternate attention to business and study, qualified himself for the bar. In the mean time, the independent and steady principles and zeal for the public good, which shone forth in the opening mind of young Johnson, lay not unnoticed by his fellow citizens. Even before he arrived at mature age, their free and unbiassed suffrages placed him in the Legislature of his native State, the first born Kentuckian who had received that honor. On this theatre a new scene presented itself. Here he had to try his untried wings as a public debater among a group of associates honorably distinguished for learning, experience, and talents. Though, as a speaker, Col. Johnson does not possess all the qualifications which form the accomplished orator, yet when his feelings, which have great susceptibility, are awakened, and his heart is engaged, he displays an animation and a force which will at all times command attention, and often leaves a deep impression. In the State Legislature, he acquired the esteem of many of his associates, and the respect of all. By his uprightness and activity, he excited the best hopes of his constituents, and at the same time secured their confidence. Before his years made him eligible, he was chosen by them to Congress. Entered on this new field, he found the fore ground of opposition to be every where men of joined to respectable talents, great garrulous powers and considerable experience. He took his station in the majority, among able co-operators, with a fearless, though modest spirit, and though in the ardor of intemperate party debates, his generous indignation was often aroused, he was never found forgetful of the respect due to others and himself. The firm tone of mind, and increasing reputation of Mr. Johnson, procured for him, what unfortunately but too often follows merit—envy, malice, and party rancor, assailed him at home. But there, his was the good man's triumph. Both as a citizen and a public agent, his assailants were taught to respect in him a steadiness and resolution no machinations could shake, nor menaces intimidate. As a public debater, he repelled the reproaches and refuted the calumnies of his antagonists with firmness, but also with decorum. Towards his coadjutors he was liberal and respectful. His generous aid was always commanded for his friends. No one more readily acknowledged the merits of others, or more cheerfully extended the hand of encouragement to his less experienced brethren.

At the commencement of the 12th Congress, when the disputes between this country and Britain had become incurable by any remedy but war, Col. Johnson was among those who in argument assumed the responsibility of declaring for it with alacrity. In the autumn of the year 1812, after Hull's

shameful and traitorous sacrifice of his army, Col. Johnson led a company of Kentucky volunteers, under the command of Gen. Harrison, to the relief of Fort Wayne. The foe having retired at the close of that campaign, the Col. repaired to his seat in Congress, where he bestowed his usual unremitting attention to the subjects that came under deliberation, particularly on questions connected with the prosecution of the war, and on the celebrated question of remitting the merchants' bonds. Amidst these pursuits, he found time, however, to add to his stock of military information. Before he left the seat of Government, he arranged with the Secretary of War, the plan of raising a thousand mounted volunteers to join the northwestern army, and carried away his commission in his pocket. On opening his rendezvous, he had the gratification to realize his expectations in rallying his fellow citizens around their country's standard. In the meantime he had been re-elected to Congress, and the session was about to open for the important purpose of laying taxes. His warmest friends seemed inclined to think he was bound to take his seat, and gave that opinion. He at the same moment was about to engage in a dangerous service, in a subordinate command, which might subject him to disagreeable responsibility and mortification. But his resolution was unalterably taken, and he repaired to the field, which for a long time promised few laurels.

This time, however, was wisely employed in disciplining his corps, the important advantages of which were most happily illustrated in the battle of the Thames. The official letter of General Harrison to the Secretary of War, has made known how honorable a part the regiment sustained in that conflict. The regulars of the enemy were vanquished at a single, though a desperate and hazardous charge. When the routed line of their savage allies was about to be rallied for a new conflict, by their leader Tecumseh, Col. Johnson, seeing the necessity of a bold and instant onset, repaired to the spot where this force was assembling, with a band of daring followers. Advancing, they received a most destructive fire from them which deprived Col. Johnson of his friend, the intrepid and venerable Colonel Whitley, who fell by his side. After the fire, but one man remained on horseback near the Colonel. This man escaped this imminent exposure unhurt. The Colonel himself was pierced with four bullets. At this instant, he saw the savage chief (Tecumseh, as since appears) present his rifle at his breast, at no more than twelve yards distance. With a resolution, rare in so great peril, he faced his horse upon him, and received the ball, by this change of posture, in his left hand. The savage drew his tomahawk, and the Colonel attempted to spur his horse to meet him. He wore a spur only on his left foot, and having received three gunshot wounds in his side, he was unable to use it. His horse, too, pierced with many wounds, advanced slowly upon his adversary. In these moments of danger, he, with heroic presence of mind, preserved his right arm from exposure, by keeping it closely to his side. In that hand he carried a well charged pistol. The eyes of his antagonist were fixed upon him with the fiercest ment, and his hand in the act to throw his deadly weapon, at five yards distance. For a moment the savage sunk with terror at this unexpected danger, and at that moment the Colonel lodged the contents of his pistol in his bosom. He fell, and the warriors gave up the contest instantly. Col. Johnson now retired to his line, for in this moment of peril he had been in advance, faint with the loss of blood which streamed from five wounds. The horse he rode expired, pierced with fifteen bullets, and the Colonel's coat was literally torn to tatters by the balls of the enemy.

During the return of the army, the Colonel was exposed to an inclement and stormy sky, in an open boat, for four days, descending to Portage, in the State of Ohio. His uncomfortable situation, and the torture arising from his inflamed wounds, were enough to put a hero's soul to trial. On landing, however, painful as his case was, he resolved to prosecute his journey home without delay. By this step he hazarded little less than in the battle, though happily he effected it without material injury. On this return, he had the gratification to be every where received with the utmost kindness and attention. It was controversy among his fellow citizens, who should give fealty and comfort to him as he passed.

On the 12th of November, he reached his residence, where he received that welcome from parents and friends that is the reward of merit and virtue. His recovery from his wounds was so rapid, that on the 12th of February he set out for the Government, attended only by his servant. He started under much debility of body; but he continued to acquire strength during his journey, which he performed in seventeen days. As he passed along, wherever he was known, he was rewarded as became the brave. Arrived at the capital of the Union, not the gallant and fortunate Perry was hailed with more flattering approbation, or more marked distinction. The naval hero had achieved the wreath of triumph without a wound through perils that made the event little less than a miracle; but the military commander, equally successful in vanquishing his country's enemies, bore on his mutilated frame the honorable testimony of the mighty dangers through which he had passed to victory. By a resolution and presence of mind never surpassed, he slew his ferocious adversary, hand to hand, while the latter had greatly the advantage in weapons. His valorous deeds reflected not more lustre on his character, than did the modesty with which he sustained his country's applause. In this the two illustrious competitors for fame were

equal. That constancy of soul which bore them through doubtful battle, was equally conspicuous under the well earned praise bestowed upon them by their grateful countrymen. Of five wounds received by Col. Johnson, four were severe and dangerous. He survives, a monument of the wonderful goodness of a guardian Providence. Deep and severe as his wounds have been, there is room for a strong hope that he will eventually recover comfortable bodily vigor, and that he may long be useful to his country.

June 1st, 1814.

The Bank's White washing Committee of the Senate.—A late number of the Washington Globe contains a review of the result of the labors of this committee, which states some important facts necessary and proper to be known in relation to the manner in which its duties were discharged.

This Committee, after the resignation of Mr. Wilkins, consisted of Messrs. Webster, Tyler, Ewing and Mangum—all opponents of the administration, and the friends of the Bank; and all anxious to hide its delinquencies and magnify its virtues.

Congress adjourned on the 30th June, and the first which has heard of this Bank Committee afterwards, was at Philadelphia, at the Bank whig celebration of the 4th of July, making speeches, toasting and being toasted, in the different congressional districts. Subsequently, they were occasionally heard of in Boston, Providence, New York and Philadelphia—and one of them, at least, was in New York on the last night of the election, addressing the people from the windows of his lodgings.

On the 18th of December, Mr. Tyler made a Report to the Senate—or what purported to be a Report—a document of such a character that no one but himself would offer to defend it. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would expose its fallacies and its partiality for the Bank, whenever he could obtain an opportunity; and although the opportunity was promised, it could never be obtained—being always postponed by some of those subterfuges which the friends of the Bank, and the enemies of the government, are so ingenious in inventing.

It appears, that notwithstanding the manner in which this committee discharged its duties, its members kept a strict eye on the main chance, the compensation—and that each one of them made out to charge the government a pretty round sum for services rendered the Bank, in whitewashing its character. The job, we confess, was a dirty one, and that may account for the amount of their respective bills.

Mr. Webster's account, rendered to the Clerk of the Senate, was:—
Mileage from Boston to New York and back, 506 miles, \$202 40
Thirty days attendance on duties of committee, 240 00
Total, \$442 40

This journey of Mr. Webster's, for which he charged the sum of \$202.40, it should be recollected, was made at the period of the New York election, when and where Mr. Webster addressed the populace, and when and where it was understood, had the election resulted differently, Mr. Webster was to have been nominated for the presidency by acclamation.

Next we came to Mr. Tyler's bill, which is as follows:—

Travel to and from Philadelphia, under orders of the committee, in July, 726 miles.
Travel to and from Norfolk, to look into the Branch there, &c., in all 90 "
Ditto for same purpose at Richmond, in all, 176 "
Ditto, Boston, to and from, and looking into the Branch there, at Providence, &c., 1426 "
Ditto, at Washington, for same purpose, and returning, 426 "
Total travelling, 2,844 miles.

Mr. Tyler states—
"For the few days when I was at home, I was engaged in extensive correspondence on the subject indicated by the resolution, and in weighing facts collected, deducting results, and preparing the report on the Bank. In other words, the order of the Senate had the effect of separating me almost entirely from my private affairs. I charge, therefore, a per diem for the whole recess, deducting twenty-two days for travelling."

2,844 miles, at 40 cents, \$1,137 60
Number of days in recess, 153
Subduct 22
Days employed, 131 a 8—\$1,048 00

Next comes Mr. Ewing, who States—

"At the close of the session of 1834, I went to the city of Philadelphia, to attend a meeting of the Committee of Finance pursuant to notice from the Chairman. The distance from Washington to Philadelphia, the increased distance home, in consequence of going there, together, amount to 280 miles, at 40 cents, is \$112 00

7 days service in committee at Philadelphia, 56 00

I spent in Ohio ten days, in the performance of duties enjoyed on me by the committee, 80 00

Travel from Lancaster, Ohio, to Boston, Mass., 850 miles, 340 00

I attended the committee at Boston, Providence, and Philadelphia, Aug. and Sept., 21 days, excluding days of travelling, 168 00

And travelled from Boston via

Providence, N. York, and Philadelphia, to Washington city, 350 miles, 140 00

Lastly, we have Mr. Mangum's bill:—

1. From Washington to Philadelphia, miles 160

2. Philadelphia to Washington 150

3. Residence in North Carolina to Boston via Washington 814

4. Boston to Philadelphia via Providence, 350

5. Philadelphia to New York, 100

6. New York to Philadelphia, 100

7. Philadelphia to Washington, 150

8. Washington home via Norfolk, 315

Miles, 2130

110 days from home, exclusive of travel, 2130 at 40 cents, 852 00

110 days at \$8; 880 00

\$1,732 00

The whole expence of whitewashing the Bank, it will be perceived, was five thousand two hundred and fifty six dollars; in justice a portion of that sum should be paid by the Whig party, in consideration of the services rendered by the Committee in making public barganues whenever occasion offered, which it will be recollected, was quite often. Their journeys were generally so arranged as to bring them to elections, caucuses, and public dinners, their progress bearing a much greater resemblance to the rounds of a stump candidate at the West, than to an official mission to the several branches of the Bank of the U. States. Not only did they prostitute their appointments to the promotion of the whig cause, but they neglected some of the most important objects of their mission, for the reason, apparently, that they could not investigate them without laying open the foetid rottenness of the God of their political idolatry.—Boston States.

From the Radical.
CIRCULATION OF SMALL BILLS.

The question was asked us a few days since whether a law which was opposed to public sentiment, could be beneficial. The question was proposed with a view to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature regulating the issues of small bills. There can be but one answer to this question—in a free country no law can be carried into execution which is opposed to public sentiment. But the next thing is to ascertain what is public sentiment?—and here we shall be often led into error. Who that travelled through Maine last year would have supposed that public sentiment had decided against the Bank of the U. States? Not a village politician—not one of your brawlers at the corners of streets, but was loud in his praise of that Corporation, and in his denunciations of the Administration: and yet, what was the result when the question was brought to a decision at the polls? The Administration was sustained and sentence pronounced against the Bank. The same mistake has been made respecting the law prohibiting the circulation of small bills. The same class of politicians who were in favor of the Bank of the U. S. are opposed to this law—they are exerting every effort to render it unpopular. They raise a great outcry, and mistake their own poor voices for the voice of the People—a pop-gun for the majestic roll of thunder. The people of this State are opposed to all banks.—The local institutions are and will be tolerated if they keep themselves within their chartered limits, but let them beware how they exceed those limits—let the zealots in their interests beware how they attempt to counteract the public will, expressed by the representatives of the people.—Hard money is the favorite currency of the great mass. There is an intrinsic value in gold and silver which entitled them to public confidence; they form the currency of every nation. If there should be more than is required of those metals in any one nation, they are immediately exported. Gold and silver, therefore, are at a par or nearly par value throughout the civilized world; not so with paper money, which is only the representative of gold and silver. The value of paper money may be and often is very materially affected by the over issues of the Banks; it rises or it falls in value as those issues fall short, equal or exceed the amount required for the currency of the country, and commodities rise or fall in nominal value with these fluctuations of the value of the circulating medium. Paper money is dependent on public confidence, for though redeemable in specie, yet no one will venture to assert that it is in the power of the Banks to redeem their bills in circulation in event of a panic, which should occasion a sudden call upon them. A country then, whose whole circulating medium consists in Bank Bills, holds its prosperity dependent on the caprice or imprudence of Bank Directors. In such a country, commodities must be continually fluctuating in nominal value; that value depends on the plenty or scarcity of the bills which are the medium of exchange.

A paper mania has prevailed our country; but the people are recovering from it—or rather the people have determined no longer to hold their prosperity at the will of those over whom they exercise no control. Free in name, they are determined to be free in reality.—hence the law of the last session regulating the circulation of small bills, the over issues of Banks will be prevented more effectually than by any other mode which could be devised; the void that will be occasioned by the withdrawal of the small bills from circulation will be immediately

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The law, undoubtedly, will be opposed by every Bank Director—by every large stockholder, and by every willing in the country, who, too idle or ignorant to think for himself, devolves that burden upon others; but the great mass of the yeomanry—those who depend upon their honest labor for support—will sustain a law, which ensures to them a stable currency and affords them additional security against the depreciation of paper money. The law operates no rash or violent change; it is prospective and gradual—and the beneficial effects of it may be realized if the people are only true to themselves, without the slightest convulsion in the money market. One, two and three dollar bills will be returned to the Banks which issued them, and no longer form a part of the currency, and their place will be supplied by gold and silver—the only legal tender acknowledged in payment of debts.

Mr. Livingston's Speech.

At the Philadelphia Dinner, on the announcement of the following toast by Mr. Dallas, President of the Day—

Our eminent and honored Guest, Edward Livingston—Whose high career of philanthropy, jurisprudence, statesmanship, diplomacy, and all pervading republicanism, has ameliorated the condition of man, exalted his native country, and secured for himself universal affection and imperishable fame—health, happiness, and a heartfelt welcome to her cherished citizen and dauntless defender, is the approved acclamation of United America!

Mr. Livingston said,—
FELLOW CITIZENS:—Overcome as I am by the enthusiastic testimony you have just given of approbation and applause, if the expression of my gratitude should appear simple and unadorned, I pray you to consider that it comes direct from the heart, and that I have not the talent to array it in the florid language usually employed on such occasions.

All I can say under the feelings which agitate me is, that I thank you, my fellow citizens; I thank you sincerely; from my heart, I thank you. Much for myself much, much more for our common country, for you have just uttered its voice in the shouts you have just uttered, which proclaim, in language not to be misunderstood, that democratic republics are as tenacious of their dignity, and as sensitive to any imputation on their national honor, as the proudest monarchy. The case that has drawn forth this noble expression of national feelings is of novel occurrence. Heretofore we have contended for rights withheld, for interests invaded—we contended manfully, successfully, but never with perfect unanimity. Now we are called on to consider a question of national dignity, unmingled with any other consideration, and the country shows by its unexampled magnanimity that it considers this last of paramount importance. Lost rights may be recovered; the battles of freedom though "sometimes lost," are in the end "always won." Injuries to interest may be repaired; but the reputation of a country once lost can never be regained.

The People of the United States seem to be deeply sensible of this great truth, and the cry which I first heard on my arrival, of "No apology! No concession!" has been repeated by the unanimous voice of the nation, from the seaboard to the mountains, from the mountains to the great lakes, and the valleys of the Mississippi. Not only all the prejudices of party seem lost in this national spirit, but strong personal interests gave way to the patriotic feeling, which prompts even those who are interested in the claims on France to reject with disdain the idea of purchasing their payment by an act of national dishonor. I renew, therefore, my congratulations to you and to the country, on the noble spirit which pervades it.

The occasion which has brought you together adds one more to the many preceding refutations of the charge of ingratitude against republics, for the people have, on this occasion, most generously repaid under the services, ordinary talents, and humble efforts, by the highest of all rewards, their approbation and applause.

No! Republics are not ungrateful! The charge is made by the sordid and the vain, who think nothing valuable but gold, nothing honorable but titles, and that gaudy ribbons are the proper recompense for merit. No, gentlemen, republics are not ungrateful, but they are judicious in their choice of reward. They do not give hereditary honors to virtue and wisdom which may descend to folly and vice. They do not wring its earnings from the hard hand of labor, that it may be poured out in pensions on the idle and unworthy. They do not decorate with stars and spangled garters,—with ribbons and crosses and gewgaws, men, who, if they have done any thing that may seem to have deserved these childish toys, may afterwards prove unworthy of the decoration. But they give a nobler, a higher recompense for services—they give their confidence, and the seal of their approbation is a prouder distinction than any that dangles from the button hole, or is embroidered on the breast of the titled courtier; and I feel myself more honored as well as gratified by the applauding voice of my fellow citizens—by the grasp of their friendly hands, some of them hard with honest labor—by their countenances beaming with patriotism, infinitely more honored than I could be by any titular appendage to my name that a monarch could bestow.

It would be the basest want of gratitude in me were I to complain of that of my country. In my case this noble reward has been bestowed with an undeserved profusion. Good intentions, some diligence—a love of country common to me with all of you, and much zeal for its honor, have received that which would strictly have been due to successful talent. I was sent to procure payment of a debt long due to our fellow citizens, and have returned empty handed. I was instructed to reconcile the jarring interests of our country with that to which I was sent, and I have left them more embroiled than ever. I have returned then, as the lawyers say, *re infecta*, totally without success. Yet my return has been welcomed as if my mission had been crowned with complete success. Why is this? Simply because circumstances placed me in a situation to assert the honor and dignity of my country—to strike a chord that vibrated through every American heart, and to do it in a manner which every one approves, because every one feels that in the same situation he would have done the like.

Yet my mission has not been totally without effect. Two points of importance have been gained: the ministry of France was brought early in the negotiation to the formal recognition that the treaty once concluded, bound the faith of the nation; and those who contended for the right of the legislature to interfere, have after the exercise of that right, found that more than the sum stipulated to be paid was strictly due.

Other points remain to be decided. Whether that sum thus acknowledged to be due can be withheld in satisfaction for an imaginary insult.

Whether the pledged faith of a nation can be redeemed in any other way than by a performance of its engagements.

And whether a high-minded, gallant people will submit to an appreciation of its dignity in francs and centimes.

Whatever may be the solutions of these questions on the other side of the water, there but one on this.

It is to be hoped that the amicable relations between the two countries may not be put on this issue. Honorable means have been offered to ministry of France to retract their steps. The desire which the King has always manifested to preserve the relations of amity with this country—the zeal and ability with which in the late debate, his ministers have seconded this desire, would lead to an expectation that their adherence to the extraordinary and inadmissible condition annexed to the law was the result of uncontrollable circumstances; and that a regard as well to national faith as to the reputation of their country and the prerogative of the crown, will induce them to abandon the ground thus inconsistently taken.

In the mean time our conduct ought to be guided by the sentiment which I beg leave to offer:

"Energetic resolve, calmly expressed: it is more dignified, and will be more efficient than violence or invective."

From the Eastern Argus.

Just Alive.

The federalists have so far followed the direction of their late Boston correspondent, "not to abandon their principles," as to call a county convention to meet at Gray on the 5th of next month. Last year the notice of their convention was published the very first part of July. This year it is published hardly more than two weeks previous to the time of assembling.—Last year nothing was equal to a State Convention. A Steamboat must be chartered to carry the beautiful Wig Party up the Kennebec; and bring them back to eat cherries in Gen. King's garden. From Johnny Holmes down to the dapper little bearer of despatches to the Netherlands, the blessed wigs assembled together from every corner of the State to rail against the President and his Cabinet, bawl ruin—Restore the Deposits—and make the Apostate Sprague Governor. What a mighty change has come over their spirits! Peleg has found his legs long enough to carry him into Massachusetts, from whence he is not likely to return. We hear of no pledge to use "the strongest physical exertions" this year. As for the State Convention, which last year was all in all with the whigs, we have the following quiet opinion upon the subject,—

"In the opinion of political friends from different sections of the State, it was inexpedient to call a State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor."

"It was believed that a fuller expression of the wishes of the People could be obtained in County Conventions, as the aggregate number attending them would be much larger than could be assembled at a State Convention."

Daily Gazette, July 20, 1835.

Extraordinary Phenomenon. We have received a description, from a friend who has returned from seeing the effects of a most extraordinary Phenomenon, which took place in the township of M'Nab, by some unaccountable effort of nature. The letter is dated some weeks ago, and has only now reached us. The cause of the delay, we do not know. There has been about eight acres of land suddenly removed from its pristine position, and thrown almost into a compact body into a large bay of the Madawaska river, most of the trees standing in their natural position, and now forming an island, the distance which it was removed being about half a mile. The branch or chasm from which it was thus violently removed, is about one hundred and fifty feet deep, quite perpendicular, and represents a semicircle,—the shock was altogether local, but so powerful as to cause the fish to be thrown out of the river,

high upon the bank. It was not occasioned by the action of the water, the soil being perfectly dry and no appearance of moisture of any kind; neither was there any earthquake. But on coming within twenty yards of the lower extremity of the chasm, a strong sulphuric flavor proceeded from it, but is not so palpable on getting a few yards within the breach; this has been remarked by several people. Considerable damage was done to timber that was lying in the bay.

[Bathurst (U. Canada) Courier.]

Indian Lands. It is well known that the present Administration has expended large sums in the purchase of lands from the Indians within the limits of the States. These expenses have constituted a prominent item in the charges of prodigality and extravagance preferred against our venerable Chief Magistrate by the reckless factions which have combined to vilify and degrade him. They have altogether forgotten to state the fact, that the lands so purchased are worth at the minimum price, more than *Ninety Millions of Dollars!* These appropriations, attacked by this new school of economists as profligate and extravagant, are in fact profitable investments of the people's money, which will repay them a hundred fold. With such results before them, clearly proved and undeniable, the Democracy will pay little attention to trades upon the incompetency of the Administration and long-winded speeches upon executive patronage.—The Age.

Post Office Robbery.—The Post Office at Portsmouth, N. H. was entered on Wednesday night last, by some person or persons who succeeded in slipping back the bolt which fastened the door, and robbed of nearly all the letters, including the entire Southern Mail, which did not arrive in season for delivery, and about thirty dollars in money. A reward of \$100 is offered for the apprehension of the perpetrator. Saco Dem.

All back again! Judge Edwards has set aside the verdict of the jury in the case of Barnard against Gaul, because he says they decided against law and evidence. What the effect of this decision will be cannot now be predicted—but we certainly have our fears that it may prove highly disastrous to some of our lantern-jawed, lank-looking, disconsolate friends who had fattened finely and really began to look quite comfortable since the late decision. Poor fellows, we pity them. But as that judge, we will be a pint of the best "Adams' ale," that he is under petticoat government—the veriest hen-pecked mortal living.

Free Press & Advocate.

A writer in the Advocate, who supports Mr. Webster for the Presidency, makes the following candid confession:—

"I have been a federalist, of the Boston stamp, and, with your friend Buckingham, shall, I believe, live and die in the faith of the Hartford Convention, not doubting that that assembly possessed as much patriotism, as much intelligence, as much purity of purpose and as much genuine republicanism as any body of men of equal number, ever congregated in the United States."

We have not seen, for a long time, a better illustration of the political character of Mr. Webster's leading advocates—he is emphatically the Hartford Convention candidate for the Presidency.

Famine in Ireland. It appears, by the recent arrivals, that the people in some parts of Ireland are in a state of most severe suffering from the scarcity of food. On Clare Island, of 300 families, 270 were in absolute want.—On the Island of Achil 750 families had been relieved by charity, and many poor creatures were offering the clothes on their backs in lieu of potatoes. Innisturk, 85 families out of 90 were in a state of distress. The agent of Lord Silgo, at Boffin and Stark, had given relief to 85 families, 50 of which were in a state of absolute starvation. At Ballacroy 360 families were in abject want. The priest of the parish of Barrishooloe says that he knows whole families of his parishioners each of which subsisted frequently for twenty-four hours upon one quart of meal; and that out of a population of 11,761 not less than 5000 were in actual want.

Poisonous Cheese. A correspondent in the Greenfield Mercury, states that about sixteen persons in Deerfield were seriously affected, on the evening of the 8th inst. as was supposed, by eating of a new cheese, made in Guilford, Vt. Soon after eating it, the individuals were attacked with violent pain and sickness of the stomach, distension of the bowels, &c. accompanied by severe vomiting, and in one or two cases the symptoms resembled those of the cholera morbus. This poison is supposed to have resulted from the use of the adulterated annatto, or otter, as it is usually called, which is frequently put into cheese to give it a rich coloring. The writer states that genuine annatto is a vegetable extract, and is harmless, but as it is somewhat expensive, it is often adulterated with red lead, which renders it cheaper, though when thus adulterated it is a deadly poison. This cheese is undergoing a thorough analysis.

Going ahead.—The Portsmouth Journal of Saturday states the gratifying news that the stock in the Rail Road from that town to Massachusetts lies in the direction of Newburyport and Boston is taken up.

The amount of tolls received last week, on the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, was \$3373.39.

MARRIED.
In Bath, by Rev. Mr. Cox. Capt Benjamin Simpson, of Bowdoinham, to Miss Nancy, daughter of George Marston, Esq.
In Belfast, Mr. John Wright to Miss Caroline Paul.

DIED.
In Norway, on the 28th ult, Mary P. daughter of James Crockett, aged 20 years.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described land, situated in the Town of Greenwood, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1835, in the sums following, viz: In the Musters next Hassell's Grant, so called, in the south part of the town.

Owner's Name	No. of Lots	Value.	Tax.	Debt for 1834
Formerly to J. Hassell, do	3	50 35	.01	.91
Easton, do	3	50 28	.08	.92
Amos Town, North end do	4	25 25	.72	.92
In the South part of the town, Phillips Academy Grant, so called	12	23 28	.67	.92
Unk. formerly J. Merrill do	9	50 70	1.23	.91
John Darcy, South part do	2	3 00	.12	.91
Unk. do	5	2 00	.60	1.50
Stephen Sanborn, do	2	1 00	.10	.91
In the North part of the town, called Raymond's Grant, Unk. formerly Cobb, do	2	1 00	.12	.91
do	2	3 00	.25	.95
Amos Town, do	6	5 00	.59	.16
do	2	1 00	.25	.95
do	3	9 00	.25	.95
Unknown, do	9	1 00	.15	.20
do for J. M'ellen Elder, do	4	1 00	.30	.75
do do to Riggs, do	11	5 50	.12	.91
do	1	1 00	.10	.92
do	6	9 00	.10	.26
do	6	9 00	.10	.26
Amos Town, do	1	7 00	.28	.57
Unk. formerly S. Farrington, do	11	1 00	.28	.92
Unknown, do	2	1 00	.25	1.31
do	2	1 00	.15	.29
do	5	6 00	.10	.26

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said land as shall be necessary to pay the same will be sold at Public Vendue at the Tavern of William Noyes, Esq. in said Greenwood. JOSEPH S. WELLS, Collector of Greenwood. Greenwood, July 27, 1835.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Weld.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors, and owners of land in the town of Weld, Co. of Oxford, that the following lots of land in said town, are taxed for the year 1835, for State, County and Town Taxes, in bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, as follows, viz:

Range.	No. of Lots.	Value.	Taxes.
Thos. Russell, do	9	18 16	.11
Eastman lot, do	8	16 00	.40
John Bowly, do	9	13 40	.40
J. Robertson, do	1	9 00	.50
Heirs of Samuel, do	3	4 10	.125
do	2	10 11, 12, 425	.325

And unless said taxes, and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the 14th day of November next, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the store of James Brown, in said Weld, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said land as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and charges. MARIA JUKE MASTERMAN, Collector of Weld for 1835.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent, that the public accommodation requires that the new county road leading from the dwelling house of Samuel Barker, in said county, commencing at Concord River Bridge near said Samuel Barker's house, thence through Township No. Two, thence through the town of Bethel by the house of James Andrews to Hamlin's Gore, thence by the house of Peter Kimball to the line of Woodstock, thence to the out lot of little Androscoggin River, and thence down said River to the line of Greenwood, thence down said river to the line of Paris, and thence down said River to the County road near said Stowell's Mills in Paris;—Or commencing at said Concord River Bridge in said Rumford, thence through said Township No. Two, thence through the town of Bethel, thence by the house of Joseph Whitman in Woodstock, thence easterly to the centre School-House in said Woodstock, thence by the house of Jesse Stevens in said Woodstock, thence to the house of Fox Swan in Paris, thence down the River to Stowell's Mills, or thence by the house of Mr. Dunham to the county road at the foot of Shaw's hill in said Paris and thence to said Stowell's Mills. Wherefore your petitioners pray, your Honors, after due notice in the premises, to view said routes and locate the said new road in the place your Honors shall deem most advisable, and as in duty bound will ever pray, JAMES SMALL, & 37 others.

State of Maine.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held in the County of Oxford, on the 1st day of August on the 1st Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Barker in said Rumford on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Order of Notice to be served on each of said Towns and Townships, through which said route passes, if such Clerks there be, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by mailing up like copies in three public places in each of said Towns and Townships, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus a newspaper published at Portland in the county of Cumberland by the printer to the State, the first of said publications & each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
3w51 Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss: TAKEN on execution and to be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the twenty-ninth day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of Levi Abbott, in Bethel, in said county, all the right in equity, which Asa Lowe of said Bethel, Joiner, has to redeem a certain piece or parcel of real estate situated in said Bethel, near the Mill owned by Jesse Cross, and on which is situated a tenement, formerly occupied by Moses T. Cross for a Fulling Mill. A more particular description of the premises to be given at the time and place of sale. AARON CROSS, Dep. Sh. E. Bethel, July 13, 1835. 3w51

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss: TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the twenty-ninth day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of Levi Abbott, in Bethel, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which Caleb Cushman, late of said Hebron, deceased, had in and to the homestead farm of which he died seized. Also pew No. 7, on the ground floor of the Baptist Meeting House in said Hebron. GIDEON CUSHMAN, Jr. Exor. of the last Will and Testament of Caleb Cushman. Hebron, July 20, 1835. 3w51

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills, within and for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 13th day of September next, at the dwelling house of Ansel Cushman in Hebron, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest which Caleb Cushman, late of said Hebron, deceased, had in and to the homestead farm of which he died seized. Also pew No. 7, on the ground floor of the Baptist Meeting House in said Hebron. GIDEON CUSHMAN, Jr. Exor. of the last Will and Testament of Caleb Cushman. Hebron, July 20, 1835. 3w51

Advertisement.

THIS day committed to me, the subscriber, Pound Keeper of the town of Norway, by Simon Stevens of said Norway, a Stray Mare, taken in the enclosure of William Foster, doing damage;—said mare is of a red colour with a white stripe in her face, and two white feet. The owner is hereby requested to pay what is legally and justly demanded and take the same away. July 9, 1835. 3w51 JAMES FLINT.

Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the 30th of June, Six this year's CALVES, five of them red and the other a line back, two of them steers and the others heifers. Whoever will secure them and return them to the owner, shall be liberally rewarded. Paris, July 31, 1835. HENRY FRENTISS.

WANTED.—Immediately.

As an Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, a Boy of good education and steady habits from fifteen to eighteen years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire at this Office. July 21. 3w51

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mrs. C. B. WATERHOUSE will confer a favor by settling their accounts immediately. Those remaining unsettled the first day of September will be left with an Attorney for collection. Paris, July 25, 1835. 3w51

Notice.

THE Second Term of the HIGH SCHOOL in this Village will commence on the 11th of August next. The Elementary branches of Education will form a prominent place in the School.—Instruction will also be given in the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and in the higher branches of Mathematics. W. C. BALLARD, Instructor. Norway, July 25, 1835. 3w51

DR. GRIFFITHS

Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster, FOR the Rheumatism, Pains, lameness and weakness in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris, July 27, 1835. 3w51

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crockett, Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

S. CROCKETT & CO.

They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and extensive assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS, which they will sell as good Terms as can be purchased in this or any other place in the vicinity. They will be happy to wait with promptitude and facility on all those who may favor them with a call. SEWALL CROCKETT, GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE. Paris, April 27, 1835. 3w51

HOLT & MONROE,

Saddle and Harness

MAKERS,

TRUNK & CHAISE Trimmers,

WATERFORD, Lower-Village and Bethel-Hill.

HAVE constantly on hand and for sale, Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Trunks, and various other articles, which are for sale on as good terms as can be had elsewhere. Repairing of the above articles promptly attended to. MERRICK MONROE, Waterford L. Village. JOHN HOLT, Bethel-Hill. June 25, 1835. 4w46

STEAM PACKET

BANGOR.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES.

BOSTON, PORTLAND & BANGOR.

FARE from Boston to Portland, \$3; from Portland to Bangor, \$4; and found. The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt. Samuel H. Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at 5 P. M. for Portland and Bangor; arrives at Portland Sunday morning; leaves Portland same morning at 6 o'clock for Bangor, touching at Oakesdale, Belfast, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same evening.

Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock; arrive at Portland same evening. Leaves Portland for Boston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, 5 P. M. From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Freight will not be received on board after 4 P. M. on the days of sailing. This splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best materials for strength, equal to any in the United States. She is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route. Her engine was from the manufactory of J. P. Allison of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use in this country, by constant use the whole of last season and not requiring any repairs.

In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passengers. She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps and suction hose; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat. Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and cork Mattresses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water.

She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of accident to the Engine, that can be managed as any other vessel.

Many improvements have been made during the winter, under the immediate inspection of Capt. Howes. She has been on the Salem railway and conveyed. Her cabins have been lighted, several state rooms made on her main deck, and completely and thoroughly overhauled.

All Goods, Money, Valuables, or Baggage, at the risk of the owners of the same. Travellers may depend on the above arrangements being made until further notice.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MUDGE, Corner of Middle & Union Streets. Portland, May 11, 1835. 3w51

The Alexandria Gazette, a leading Federal paper—recommending Daniel Webster as a suitable successor of Chief Justice Marshall, says:

"We speak out of the atmosphere of party politics. Intelligent citizens of all parties may see in this nomination something which promises, as far as it is concerned, justice to a man, now almost precluded from the possibility of further political advancement; justice to the country, in securing the services of such a man for a station to which he is so admirably fitted."

A precious confession this! Mr. Webster almost precluded from the possibility of political advancement! These same papers, be it remembered, have been parading calculations before the public, to prove that Mr. Webster was almost sure of an election to the Presidency! Now, when the Gazette speaks out of the atmosphere of party politics! It admits that Mr. Webster is almost precluded from the possibility of further political advancement! Has the Gazette been lying, all the time it was in the atmosphere of party politics? Such would seem to be the just inference from its language. Excellent morality!—Argus.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

JUST RECEIVED at the OXFORD BOOK STORE, the FARMER'S LIBRARY, (Vol. 1.) The New American Encyclopedia, containing practical directions on the culture of Fruits & Vegetables, including Landscaping and ornamental gardening, Grapes, Silk, Strawberries, &c. &c. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer.

(Vol. 11.) The NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, of all climates, adapted to cultivation in the United States, with their history, modes of culture, management, uses, &c., and the culture of silk, with an appendix on vegetables, ornamental trees, shrubs, & flowers. By Wm. KENNEDY.

(Vol. 111.) The CONTRA-FARMER, and Rural Economist, containing a compendious epitome of the most important branches of agriculture and rural economy. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

VOYAGE OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE POTOMAC, under the command of Commodore John Downes, during the circumnavigation of the Globe, in the years 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834, including a particular account of the engagement of Quallah-Batoo, on the coast of Sumatra; with all the official documents relating to the same. By J. N. REYNOLDS. Illustrated by several engravings.

The JUVENILE POPULAR LIBRARY; conducted by an association of gentlemen.

SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT, or the narrative of Rebecca Theresa Reed, who was under the influence of the Roman Catholics about two years, and an inmate of the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, Mass.; nearly six months, in the years 1831—2. With some preliminary suggestions by the committee of publication.

ANSWER TO SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT. By the LADY SUPERIOR.

FOREIGN CONSPIRACY against the liberties of the United States: the numbers of Brutus, originally published in the New York Observer. Revised and corrected with notes, by the author.

"Of fire is without smoke, And peril without show."—SPENCER.

Norway-Village, July 20, 1835.

To the Honorable Court of Commissioners next to be held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

WE the undersigned, Selectmen of the town of Dixfield and inhabitants thereof, do hereby certify, that a vote passed in said town at their last annual meeting, that public interest and convenience does not require the new county road as laid out in Dixfield and Carthage, beginning at Reuben Dillingham's, in said Dixfield and passing through said town and Carthage near Eas. Powers to the old county road in said Carthage. We also represent, that said route is a bad and hard place to make a road, and we cannot see wherein the public will be benefited by said road, as the distance from Berlin to Paris will not be decreased by said new route. Your petitioners therefore pray, that your Honors will view, if necessary, and discontinue said road, if you in your wisdom may think reasonable and proper. And as in duty bound we may ever pray.

EPHRAIM MARBLE, Selectmen
JOHN TUCKER, } Dixfield,
JOHN J. HOLMAN, } June 13th, 1835.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Reuben Dillingham's in Dixfield, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of September next, at nine o'clock, A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Dixfield and Carthage, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Dixfield and Carthage, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of Petition and order thereon.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford State of Maine, the subscriber, as Guardian of JOSEPH B. WALKER, minor son and heir of Joseph Walker, late of Concord, in the county of Merrimack and State of New-Hampshire, gentleman, deceased, will sell at Public Auction at the Inn of Cornelius T. Richardson in Turner, in said county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. the following lots and parcels of land, viz: Numbers 10, 20, 21, and 22, of twenty acre lots in the First Division of Lots in said Rumford. Numbers 11, & 18, of eighty acre lots in the same Division. Also, Nos. 8, 21, 27, 56, 65, 81, 83, 89, & 95 of hundred acre lots in the Second Division in said Rumford. Also, the following tracts of land in the Third Division of lots in said Rumford, viz: 80 acre lot numbered 13, 70 acre lot numbered 39, 65 acre lot numbered 41, 50 acre lot numbered 45, 72 acre lot numbered 46, 60 acre lot numbered 51, 150 acre lot numbered 21, 65 acre lot numbered 31, 100 acre lot numbered 111, 95 acre lot numbered 112. Also, 200 acres in the east end of lot numbered 17. Also, one half of the hundred acre lot numbered 12.

Also, one undivided half of the following lot, owned in common with the heirs of the late Charles Walker, viz: Number 6 of twenty acre lots in the First Division.

The subscriber is also authorized by said license to sell any of said land at private sale.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ABIEL WALKER, Guardian.
July 15, 1835.

To the Honorable Justices of the Court of Common Pleas to be held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1835.

THE petition of Jesse Morse of Rumford, in said county of Oxford, Blacksmith, humbly shews, that he is interested and holds in common and undivided, one sixth part, with persons to your petitioner unknown, of a certain tract of land situated in said Rumford, on the North side of the Androscoggin River, being the northerly part of one hundred acre lot numbered twenty-one, containing about seventy acres—Also the South end of third Division lot numbered sixteen, containing about one hundred acres—and being the farm that Levi Abbott bought of Simon Parlin, excepting thirty acres sold by said Abbott to Hezekiah W. Silver. And that he is desirous of dividing his proportion and interest in said estate in severalty.

Wherefore he prays your Honors to order and cause partition to be made of said estate, and that his portion thereof may be by him held in severalty, according to the law in such cases made and provided. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

By P. C. VIRGIN, his Att'y.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss: Court of Common Pleas, June Term. A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice of the same by publishing said Petition and this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris aforesaid, the first publication being on Thursday the seventh day of the next term of this Court, to be held at Paris within and for said county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order of Court thereon.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Honorable Court of Commissioners next to be held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, 1835.

WE the undersigned, inhabitants of said county of Oxford, humbly represent, that the road as now travelled from Dixfield and Canton to Paris is circuitous and bad. We therefore pray your Honors to view, locate and establish a County road, beginning at the county road on the north side of Androscoggin river in Dixfield, at some suitable place for a ferry between the Knights ferry and Canton town line, thence across said river to near Worthing Pond in Peru, to the county road now travelled in said Peru; with such other alterations in the road through Summer to Paris Court House, as you shall deem expedient. And as in duty bound we may ever pray.

SAMUEL HOLLAND, &c. 37 others

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss: At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Samuel Holland's, in Dixfield, on Thursday the sixteenth day of September next, at nine o'clock, A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Dixfield, Peru, Sammet and Paris, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Dixfield, Peru, Sammet and Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of Petition and order thereon.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss: TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Inn of Simon C. Gleason in Carthage, in said county of Oxford, all the right, title, and interest which Robert W. Buxton has in the Farm on which he now lives, the same having been attached by original writ. ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh. F.

Carthage, July 6, 1835. 3w 50

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss: TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the eighth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Gideon Powers in Carthage, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which William Buxton has in the Farm on which he now lives, the same having been attached by original writ. ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh. F.

Carthage, July 6, 1835. 3w 50

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss: TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the tenth day of August next, at three o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Simon C. Gleason in Carthage, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which John Braden of Byron in said county of Oxford, owns, or claims by virtue of a possession or improvement; or by virtue of a bond or obligation, to two certain lots of land situated in the Sixth Range and lot numbered seven in the Seventh Range.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. Dept. Sh. F. Rumford, July 9th, 1835. 3w 40

State of Maine.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all demands due the State for Timber and Timber Land, which remain unpaid the first day of September next, will be put in suit. From and after that date, all demands will be collected as soon as due. The interest on all other demands will also be exacted.

JOHN HODGSON, Land Agent
Penobscot, and Somerset, the Age and Knowledge, John, the Eastern Argus, the Oxford Democrat, and the State Democrat, will please publish this notice once a week till the first day of September next.

State of Maine.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all demands due the State for Timber and Timber Land, which remain unpaid the first day of September next, will be put in suit. From and after that date, all demands will be collected as soon as due. The interest on all other demands will also be exacted.

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Penobscot, and Somerset, the Age and Knowledge, John, the Eastern Argus, the Oxford Democrat, and the State Democrat, will please publish this notice once a week till the first day of September next.

\$500 IN PRIZES.

THE publishers of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier—being anxious to render their paper as superior in the quality of its contents as it is already admitted to be surpassing in size and cheapness, offer the following premiums:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best Essay on Agriculture, their management and influence; with such suggestions as may be most likely to promote their usefulness and independence, secure the payment of bills, and advance generally the interests of publishers.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best Original Tale, which shall be throughout American in its subject, incidents, and sentiments; and which, in its moral and patriotic tendency, may be calculated to exercise the most salutary influence.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best series of familiar and popular Medical Essays, not exceeding thirteen in number, on the prevention and cure of diseases, and the promotion and preservation of health; and, as connected with so important a subject, the evils arising from ignorance, error and quackery.

FIFTY DOLLARS for the best National Song; something worthy of the American mind, and that shall excite in the breast of the reader a glow of patriotic enthusiasm.

FIFTY DOLLARS for the best Satirical Review of the foreign travelers and scribblers of the Fiddler and Trollope school.

FIFTY DOLLARS for the best Poem.

The balance of Fifty Dollars will be reserved to defray the expense of furnishing a free subscription to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier to each unsuccessful candidate whose production may be deemed worthy of being published.

All communications intended for competition will be handed to the several Committees of examination on the first of January next, and the award will be announced immediately thereafter. The Committee of Examination will consist of the first literary gentlemen in Philadelphia, whose names will be published with their decision.

As usual, all articles received will become the property of the publishers. No communication taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Philadelphia.

BACK VOLUMES OF THE MUSEUM.

THE proprietor of Little's Museum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art, has determined to dispose of the remaining sets of the back volumes at a very reduced price, one half only of the original subscription price. He thus offers to Library Companies, Reading Rooms, and to gentlemen forming collections of books, an opportunity of purchasing twenty large and extremely valuable miscellaneous volumes, at a price far below their cost or value; an opportunity which must necessarily be of short duration, and which cannot occur again. The following terms will not be deviated from if orders are received before the present year, 1835, beyond which period the proprietor will not be bound by the present notice.

1. Sets of twenty complete volumes will be supplied in numbers for \$30.00 cash.

2. Sets of twenty complete volumes neatly half bound in blue or red morocco for \$40.00 cash.

The purchaser who orders bound sets may have his or her name printed in gold on the back without any additional charge. The Museum consists of the best selections from the entire range of literature, including Reviews, Essays, Tales, Poetry, &c., and it may be plausibly asserted that no periodical ever published retains its interest, or that the back volumes bear the same relative value to the Museum.

The back sets of twenty volumes remaining on hand are not numerous, and are rapidly going off. Address ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss: TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the tenth day of August next, at two o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Simon C. Gleason, in Carthage, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which Gilman Fox of Roxbury, late Township Number Seven, in said county of Oxford, owns, or claims by virtue of a possession or improvement; or by virtue of a bond or obligation, to two certain lots of land situated in the Sixth Range and lot numbered seven in the Seventh Range.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. Dept. Sh. F. Rumford, July 9th, 1835. 3w 40

State of Maine.

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the tenth day of August next, at three o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Simon C. Gleason in Carthage, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which John Braden of Byron in said county of Oxford, owns, or claims by virtue of a possession or improvement; or by virtue of a bond or obligation, to two certain lots of land situated in the Sixth Range and lot numbered seven in the Seventh Range.

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, viz: Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the Bill committed to me, the subscriber, Collector of said Fryeburg for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Name of Owner	No. of Lots	No. of Acres	Value	Tax
Richard Russell, supposed owner, 1 Saw Mill, R. Russell, 1st of Wm. Easton, 1-3 31	1	500	4,41	
Unk. 1st of John Chandler, Jr. 22	2	300	2,64	
" " of Abiel Chandler, 18	4	150	1,32	
" " of Joseph Fry, 11	6	100	8,85	
" " John Evans, 1-2 24	3	200	1,76	
" " Ezekiel Walker, part of a lot year, Charles's pond, heirs of Betsey Tucker, supposed owners, 1st of A. McMillan, 5	5	50	6,20	
" " Benj. Russell part of " Pine Plain, 26	6	120	1,40	
Job C. Lord supposed owner, Right of Moses Day, 27	7	70	4,80	
" " of Ezekiel Walker, 28	8	15	45	
Unk. 1st of John Chandler, Jr. 4	9	7	21	
" " Evan's pine plain, 1-3 31	10	150	1,32	
" " of Joseph Fry, 11	11	100	8,85	
James Lord sup. d'or, Oreland, 1-2 24	12	80	7,00	
" " Upland, 81-2	13	4	125	
Unk. 1st of Ezekiel Walker, 1-4	14	50	7,00	
" " of H. Weston, part of " Moses Day, 30	15	50	200	
" " of Benj. Barker, 43	16	63	140	
" " John Stark, 6	17	60	450	
Smith & Dodge sup. d'owners, 22	18	103	24,85	
Unk. 1st of John Chandler, Jr. 4	19	40	160	
" " of Benj. Russell, 1-2 24	20	27	2,37	
" " A. McMillan, 5	21	150	1,32	
" " John Chandler, S. part of a lot year, Charles's pond, heirs of Betsey Tucker, supposed owners, 1st of A. McMillan, 5	22	17	221	
Amae lot and lot 11, laid to the right of David Page, and adjoining Lovell's Pond and a lot formerly owned by John Evans. Unk. House lot formerly owned by Moses Patten, James Thomas, supposed owner, lot near Wm. Haley's, 5	23	500	4,41	
Unk. 1st of S. Farrington, 1-3 31	24	300	2,64	
" " House and lot near Kimball brook bridge, 39	25	15	60	
Unk. 1st of James Hazletine, 4	26	35	105	
" " Lot laid out on upper Keizer river to complete the rights of Moses Day, Robert Gibson, supposed owner, 7-8 of a house, barn, and land, 1	27	4	92	
Unk. right of Ezra Coster, 60	28	5	120	
" " " " Colby, 59	29	120	1,05	
" " " " of David Page, part of Lewis land and building, 41	30	25	200	
Unk. 1st of Moses Ames, 40	31	100	88	
" " " " " " 39	32	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	33	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	34	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	35	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	36	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	37	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	38	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	39	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	40	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	41	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	42	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	43	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	44	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	45	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	46	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	47	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	48	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	49	100	88	
" " " " " " 22	50	100	88	

Unk. 1st of John Chandler, Jr. 4

" " of Benj. Barker, 43

" " John Stark, 6